

The Confederate

D. K. McRAE, A. M. GORMAN,
EDITORS.

All letters on business of the Office, to be directed to A. M. GORMAN & CO.,

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1864.

On the first day of October, as heretofore advertised, the rates of subscription to the Confederate were changed as follows:

Daily—\$25 for 6 months

" 15 " 3 months

" 5 " 1 month

Tri-Weekly—\$15 for 6 months

" 10 " 3 months

Weekly—10 for 6 months

" 5 " 3 months

All monies received since the first of October, have been, and will hereafter be credited in accordance with the above rates.

Since the appearance of the letters of Messrs. Stephens and Joyce, more general and direct attention has been given to the proposition for holding a Convention of all the States, North and South, for the purpose of effecting a peace between the two nations. Nearly or quite all of the Richmond papers have opposed it as a Utopian and dangerous scheme; and many of the other presses of the South denounce it, as a proposition that virtually ignores the organism which we already have under our constitution for considering and treating of peace. No more deplorable, disorganizing and mischievous move for the overthrow of the Southern Confederacy has ever been made. To say nothing of the overwhelming numerical strength of the North, the fact upon the South any proposition they may choose, should the Southern States go into such a Convention, it would be a humiliating repudiation of the tribunals of our own Government for the adjustment of our relations with foreign powers.

This proposition, as well as the one held out by some northern politicians, to encourage separate State action, amounts to asking the Southern States to undo all they have hitherto done towards the establishment of a Confederate Government, and the resolving of the several States to their status immediately after their secession; and this too at a time when they are jointly engaged in a war of the most stupendous magnitude, which requires their mightiest combined exertions to the utmost of all their resources. They are propositions, in fact, to disband the organization against which our enemy is warring, and leave to each of the States the choosing of its own political associates.

If the Federal government should assent to such a Convention, it will be for the purpose of negotiating a peace which cannot be constitutionally ratified, or long maintained, without its sanction. But suppose some Northern States might resort to it, it would be in defiance of the Federal constitution and Federal authority. But the recent elections show that all, or at least the larger portion of the United States would repudiate it. We do not know a single Northern State that would venture to take upon itself the responsibility of negotiating for peace in its State capacity.

If the people of the North were for peace with the South, there would be no doubt of the election of an unmistakable peace man President of the United States next month, and of electing peace members to Congress. In this way they could obtain peace in the constitutional mode, without resorting to the disorganizing method proposed by a Convention, or separate State action. At all events, it is sheer folly for us to resort to revolution and anarchy, in the hope that they will resolve themselves into the same condition for the purpose of acquiring a peace.

The recent elections in the northern States have nearly all, if not quite all, gone largely for the Lincoln candidates, which no doubt makes him secure of his election. Even when he perhaps felt dubious of that result, he indignantly and insultingly spurned every proposition made by the South for peace or even negotiation. And can we expect more just and reasonable propositions, when he shall be installed for four years more Dictator over a people that have crunched and humbled themselves beneath his oppression? The expectation is absurd—a proposal for him to do so, coming from the South, would be despicable.

No. Let the resolute, determined and brave people of the Confederacy, as the Richmond Sentinel well remarks, "who know their rights and knowing, dare maintain them," look to a just Providence with a faith that nerves their arms and disciplines their hearts. They can and will strive for our independence. This is a fundamental first principle, which has never, been lost sight of since our revolutionary forefathers drew their swords against the Britons; and we shall be false to "the rich legacy they bequeathed us," when we cease to emulate their example and illustrate their faith.

The end we seek inspires our confidence.—The reasons why we seek it, justify our trust in God. The way of accomplishing it brightens up before us, and hope encourages our efforts as the struggle goes on. The past triumphs of our arms, the multiplied means of defence, the valor of our soldiers and the self-denial of our mothers, all point to success under the blessing of a benignant Providence.

Gold is rising again in the North. It reached 217½ on Friday last, in New York; closing at 212½.

The Richmond Sentinel publishes a Circular and Declaration of Principles, which were addressed to a. Tschacher of Memphis, Tennessee, by order of Washburn, the Yankee General commanding the district of West Tennessee. These documents require all teachers to subscribe to a solemn declaration of hatred to the Southern Confederacy and love for the United States—that they rejoice at the defeats of the former and the successes of the latter, and that they "hold all men and women, aiding and abetting, by word or deed, resistance to the authority of the present or any other legally elected Administration, as traitors to their God and their country; and that I condemn the expressing or entertaining of disloyal sentiments, on the part of American citizens, as infamous and degrading."

"And I do hereby pledge and bind myself, during my connection with the Schools of Memphis, to teach positive, practical and unconditional loyalty to my pupils; to inculcate confidence and respect in and for the Federal Government, reverence for the flag of the Union, abhorrence of treason and traitors, and distrust and contempt for the man or woman sympathizing with secession or rebellion."

The Sentinel well remarks, that the despotism of Washburn is indeed, low-reaching when a lady cannot be permitted to teach the alphabet and the multiplication table to little children, without solemnly swearing to such a rigmarole of absurdity and wickedness as the Declaration of Principles, and promising diligently to poison the minds of the little ones with it. To require an oath that black is white, that vice is virtue, and that wrong is right, and that all who hold otherwise are knaves and idiots, would not be a whit more foolish and detestable than the miserable stuff with which every instinct of truth and patriotism is sought to be stifled in the minds of the young.

The Soldiers' Orphan Fund.

Rev. Dr. DEEMS has just returned from a tour of some of the Western counties in the State, on his great mission, the procuring of funds for the education of the orphans of soldiers. We are glad to learn from him that the hearts and purses of the people were opened to him in that region, as they have been in every other section of the State he has visited. He received, in round numbers, the following contributions to his enterprise, viz:

In Wilkes county, \$20,200; in Iredell \$11,000; Alexander \$10,600; Ashe \$9,800; Forsythe \$2,900; Yankin \$2,800; Surry \$1,900; Stokes \$1,500; Catawba \$1,000; from a citizen of New Hanover \$1,000; for the State at large \$800; Craven \$500; besides smaller sums from Alleghany and Wayne.

J. Oscar Martin, Esq., of Wilkes, made a donation of \$7,500—which is the largest contribution yet given in the State, we learn.—Let his name go to the soldiers as a liberal as well as cheerful giver.

THE SOUTHERN ZION SONGSTER: Hymns designed for Sabbath Schools, Prayer and Social Meetings, and the Camps. Compiled by the Editor of the North Carolina Christian Advocate.

We are indebted to the Publisher for a copy of this neat little volume. An examination of its contents, convinces us of the taste and discrimination of the Compiler. We are glad to see preserved a large number of the good old hymns that used to be sung when the full-throated notes of the whole congregation came swelling up in anthems of praise to "God from whom all blessings flow." Let them be perpetuated in all similar modern publications, and mayhap the pure devotion they were once wont to inspire may be revived, and give place to the operative innovations that have been substituted in their stead.

Besides the good old Hymns, we find many of the modern beautiful songs of Zion which the present age has introduced. The book is well adapted to the objects for which it is designed. For sale at the Bookstore of the N. C. Christian Advocate Publishing Company, Raleigh.

YANKEE DEMONSTRATION TOWARDS WELDON.—On Sunday last, says the Goldsboro' State Journal, a body of Yankees landed at least 1000 strong, with several pieces of artillery, advanced from Suffolk towards Weldon and drove in our cavalry pickets near Blackwater or Franklin. Advancing a few miles further they discovered a force of our infantry in their front commanded by Col. Armstrong, and beat a hasty retreat back to Suffolk. In the skirmishing which occurred on their advance, we lost one man killed and two or three wounded, belonging to Capt. Tate's 6th cavalry.

We have not ascertained the Yankees loss.

"SCM" LATER.—We saw a Sweet Potato, yesterday, over a yard long, and four to five inches in circumference. It was raised on the farm of W. H. & R. S. Tucker near this city. Who can beat the Tuckers on "Taters and Pumpkins?"

General Braxton Bragg, hitherto commanding general, with his headquarters at Richmond, has been relieved, and goes at once to take command of an important military post in one of the more southern States.

The Greensboro' Citizen urges the name of Hon. John A. Gilmer as the Confederate Senator from this State after the term of Hon. Mr. Dortch expires.

William T. Bain, Grand Secretary, gives notice that the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of North Carolina, will meet in this City on the 5th of December next.

We are glad to learn from the Wilmington Journal, that there are no cases of yellow fever, either old or new, in that place, and that the weather was cool, dissipating all fears of a spread of the disease.

The Northern Elections.

The result of the election in Maryland, is an evidence, that though a people may be overrun and seemingly subjugated, that the spirit of manly resistance to oppression can still survive and bid defiance to oppression and wrong. A vote was taken upon the adoption of the new constitution. It is estimated that the majority against it will be at least five thousand. The most strenuous efforts were made by Lincoln and his emissaries, to carry the State for the new Constitution, and an offensive test oath was enjoined to effect its success; but in spite of all, it seems that a majority of the people have dared to brave the tyrant, and speak out for their rights and their honor. The result is regarded as an assurance that the State will cast her vote against Lincoln in the ensuing election.—This looks like "there is life in the old land yet."

Of the election in other States, the Richmond Sentinel remarks:

Pennsylvania, in the home vote—that is to say, the vote of the home stayers—has gone for the Democrats by some thousands. The army vote is to hear from. Upon this the Lincoln men have been making large calculations; but they are doomed to a very material disappointment, at least in part, by a fact that affords a singular commentary on the assurances they have been reiterating to the people that "the rebellion is everywhere on its last legs." Lincoln has three armies in the field—Grant's Sheridan's and Sherman's—and yet, urgent as he was to poll the votes of his friends in the camp, the commissioners found it impossible to communicate with two of these armies; the defeated, crushed out, annihilated "rebels" having cut communication with them! Hence the Pennsylvania home vote will be qualified only by the vote in Grant's army, whatever that may be.—This result, in a State that gave Lincoln a majority of nearly 60,000 over all others, is not very exhilarating.

The election for Congressmen has probably resulted in gains for the Lincoln men; at least, they affirm it so confidently that it must stand as such until the figures decide. They claim the defeat of Cox and Long in Ohio, and Voorhees in Indiana, is in dispute.

On the whole, the McClellan men will not give up the campaign on account of this preliminary battle. Their leader is less hurt than in the fights which preceded Malvern Hill, which, we believe, is claimed by the Federals as a victory, and which enabled him to telegraph soon after—a fourth of July—that he was "safe." We expect to hear of brisk manoeuvring between now and the 8th of November.

Press Dispatches.

The establishment of a new Press Association for the transmission and reception of telegraphic news, is about to kill both, if the following from the Columbia South Carolinian be correct. It says that after the present month, the tolls on Press dispatches which now cost each establishment about \$2,500 per annum, will be advanced 700 per cent, and will net about \$20,000 per annum. Of course there is no newspaper establishment in the country that can sustain such charges.—We hope there is some mistake about the matter—or that the difficulties may be reported that threaten such a visitation upon the Press. We copy from the Carolinian as follows:

The papers are now allowed to publish 8,500 words a week for \$24, or \$48 for the two. The same amount telegraphed, say in equal proportions from Macon and Richmond, would cost, at the half rate hereafter to be charged, the very moderate sum of \$386. Or, for what we now pay at the rate of \$2,500 per annum, we shall be able to pay at the rate of \$20,000. As an additional illustration, we may state that a despatch from Mobile, last week, published by us, costing a small fraction of the \$24 paid for our weekly allowance of 8,500 words, cost the Richmond "Mutual Benefit Association" the nice little sum of \$100. Thus is exemplified the advancing liberty. But what less could be expected from the gentleman whose fine feelings and benevolent nature prompted him to declare (as we have been informed) that he would hold the Northern stock in the telegraph company for the benefit of the Northern owners; and we suppose he is holding it for them now, as the Southern stockholders receive dividends only on the amount of the shares originally owned by them.

The public will understand from this brief statement that if, after this month, the press find it impossible to furnish news, it will be owing to the fact that the liberal President of the Telegraph Company charges prices which it would ruin any paper to pay; and the Southern press, we hope will understand that the Richmond seceding papers have taken a course which has precipitated this result. Dr. Morris says that he cannot make any distinction between the new association and the old one; and in order to show his impartiality, advances his prices 700 per cent. The Richmond seceders complain first, that they do not get enough news, and so do that which prevents them and the rest of the press from getting any news at all; and then that the expense of the present system is too great, which they propose to remedy by a system costing only eight times as much. The liberality of Dr. Morris and the sagacity of the Richmond seceders are truly marvellous.

A correspondent of the Montgomery Mail says that Gen. Stonewall Jackson was once honored by a "home-guard" on the Virginia Central railroad.

Elated at being treated with that gentlemanly courtesy, as little expected and so little deserved, but which Gen. Jackson invariably extended to all, he pressed the conversation and finally elicited it thus: "Well, General, where do you intend to make your next strike?" "Are you a good hand to keep secrets?" asked General Jackson, earnestly. "Oh, yes," breathlessly gasped the fellow, leaning close up to the General to catch the mighty secret. "Well, so am I," the General half-whispered in his ear.

Home-guard mysteriously vanished and has not been heard of since.

We give place to a communication to-day relative to the regulation of prices. We have had our say relative to the evil complained of, and now leave the further discussion of the subject to the people. They are welcome to the use of our columns for this purpose.

From the Richmond Sentinel of Tuesday.

THE WAR.

There was a rumor yesterday that Sunday night Grant attempted to throw a pontoon bridge across the river above Dutch Gap, but was prevented by our gunboats.

Persons who arrived from the front last night report that a large body of the enemy crossed over to the South side on Sunday night.

There has been no change before Petersburg, and with the exception of exchanging a few shells occasionally it is very quiet.

The following account is from the evening edition of the Baltimore American, of the 14th instant.

RAID ON THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

We regret to learn that the train going West on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, was intercepted by rebel guerrillas last night at Quinby's Station, near Martinsburg, and robbed and burned. We have not received any of the particulars, but learn that the destruction was complete.

FROM THE VALLEY.

At the time of writing this there has been no official account of the Strasburg affair received. The Charlottesville Chronicle says that General Sheridan had sent two corps of his army to this side of the Blue Ridge, one of them marching through Chester, and the other through Manassas Gap. On Friday General Early attacked the remaining corps (the 8th) under Gen. Crook, at Strasburg, and drove them through the town, across Cedar Creek.

The Chronicle agrees with us in the opinion expressed last week, that Sheridan is sending his troops to Alexandria, and thence by water to Grant.

Passengers by the Central train, last night, bring some particulars of the fight on Thursday last. The battle was fought at Stickley's Shop, two miles and a half north of Strasburg, and near Cedar Creek. It appears that our cavalry made the attack, and then slowly fell back to their infantry support, the Yankees pressing on, under the impression that nothing but cavalry was opposing them, when the infantry and cavalry, having united, turned upon the enemy, and completely routed them, capturing, killing and wounding a large number? It is said that but twelve men escaped out of one whole brigade.

There was nothing additional relative to the movements of the enemy on this side of the Ridge.

From the State Journal.

Yellow Fever at Newbern.

We are indebted to an esteemed friend for the following list of citizens of Newbern who have died with Yellow Fever, as far as can be ascertained, to Oct. 10th, 1864. The friend who furnished the list is in a position to know:

List of citizens of Newbern, N. C., who have died with Yellow fever as far as can be ascertained, to October 10th 1864.

Mrs. B. M. Cherry,	31	Sept. 1864.
Mrs. Prudy Rice,	7th	"
John N. Taylor,	7th	"
Mrs. Sarah Quirk,	11th	"
Charles Hawkins,	11th	"
George Patrick,	12th	"
Wm. B. Coverling,	13th	"
Mrs. R. Roberts,	13th	"
Mrs. Bradford Gatlin,	16th	"
James Hutchins,	23d	"
Capt. P. Hall,	23d	"
Mrs. J. Hyson,	23d	"
Mrs. Ann Wallace,	23d	"
Mrs. Wm. Hutchins,	24th	"
Mrs. Susan Willis,	24th	"
Matthew Marshall,	24th	"
Robert Harvey,	25th	"
J. B. Oxley,	25th	"
Mrs. John Gaskill,	26th	"
Stephen Sermond,	26th	"
Mrs. J. Roberts, daughter	26th	"
Mrs. John Roberts,	26th	"
Mrs. John Fraigg,	26th	"
Mrs. Salie Cary,	26th	"
Mrs. Elizabeth Dunn,	27th	"
Edward Hurst,	27th	"
J. R. Beris, (sail maker)	27th	"
Mrs. E. Hurst,	27th	"
Mrs. M. E. Wallace,	27th	"
Mrs. Bryan Williams,	27th	"
Henry Hooker,	27th	"
Beeton Davis,	28th	"
Jesse Cowling,	28th	"
James W. Bryan,	30th	"
Mrs. Jesse Cowling,	30th	"
Mrs. F. Hall,	30th	"
D. Y. Felt,	30th	"
Mrs. M. Willis and daughter Susan,	30th	"
George Miller,	1st	Oct.
Mrs. Susan French,	2d	"
Miss Martha Fress,	2d	"
Miss Fanny Hurst,	2d	"
John F. Jones,	3d	"
Mrs. A. Farlam,	3d	"
Mrs. Amelia Carey,	3d	"
Miss Ann Shipp,	3d	"
Miss Syron,	4th	"
Miss J. Roberts,	4th	"
Miss Polly Landry,	5th	"
John Jones,	5th	"
Mrs. Gifford,	6th	"
Mrs. Morse,	6th	"
Mrs. Allen, mother of	6th	"
George Allen,	6th	"
John Cummings,	8th	"
Wm. Hutchings,	7th	"
Wm. Brinkley,	7th	"
Alonzo Green,	7th	"
Mrs. George Smith,	7th	"
Miss Jane Haines,	7th	"
Alex. Meadows, Sr.,	7th	"
Mrs. James Stanley,	8th	"
Miss S. S. S. daughter	8th	"
Rebecca,	8th	"
Mrs. B. Wood,	9th	"
Miss H. Petrat,	9th	"
Jane Lewis and child,	9th	"
Mrs. Mary Phillips,	10th	"
Mr. Lawrence,	10th	"
Jonney Hunt,	10th	"
Alfred Braddock, cold 10th	10th	"
David Kennedy, cold 10th	10th	"

The following are additional deaths from Yellow fever in Newbern within the last week. The sad record is running up:

Mrs. George Howard,
Mr. Heritage,
Wm. P. Moore, Jr.,
Robert Dunn,
Mr. James C. Cole,
And many others whose names are not known.

The Louisville Press says Charles Wickliff, of Kentucky, stated in Baltimore, that McClellan assured him two days in advance of his letter of acceptance, that if he (McClellan) were elected in a gun should be fired at the rebels after the 4th of March.

Hon. R. C. Winthrop, of Massachusetts, is reported to be making speeches for McClellan.

The Cries of the Faint-Hearted.

There is always, and in every population, a class of persons of volatile temper, or deficient in moral stamina, who manifest faint-heartedness and unsteadiness under trial. They are the stony ground hearers of whom the Bible speaks; they spring up quickly, and at first give good promise of a harvest; but when the sun is risen they are scorched, and they endure for a while; but, by and by, when affliction or persecution overtakes them, they faint and fall away.

Our country has seen for sometime exposed to deep affliction and severe trials, by reason of the war that is upon us. It is not to be wondered at, if the stony-ground patriots should begin to appear. The men whose patriotism is nurtured in good ground—whose hearts are firm, whose nerves are steady, and whose courage is serene—are unimpaired and unshaken by the hardships which attend our struggle for all that is dear to us. They know that hostilities, even when most propitious, are but for their vicissitudes; that fortune is proverbially unstable; and that a war without reverses and severities is no more to be expected than a winter without storms. They know that while nothing is often more uncertain than the fate of a campaign, or a battle, nothing is more sure than ultimate success to a nation that is brave and resolute and persevering. Hence, without giving place to momentary repinings or ignoble fears, they are constantly struggling and hoping for the desired result. And if the road to liberty prove no primrose path of dalliance; if it offer to us no flowery beds of ease; if it even lead through the Red Sea and the Wilderness, ere it conduct us to the Promised Land, there is yet a brave perseverance, from a conviction that the end sought is worth all the sacrifices and sufferings, and that the evil shunned is infinitely outmeasured and outweighed what we endure to avoid it. Nor should we wonder if we are not permitted to escape the usual fate of humanity, of feeling what is desirable only through suffering; of entering our bread in the sweat of our brow. Only let us see to it that we do not prove ourselves unable to value and worthily to enjoy liberty, by unwillingness to pay the price. Let us not fall below the instincts of our manhood; nor fall behind the examples of other nations, handed down to us by history for our instruction and encouragement.

But some of our brethren are fainter.—The way is rough to their feet, and the end is out of sight; and their courage droops. Their present distresses, because they are present, make them, to some extent, unmindful of the vital interest at stake—the ruin from which we flee, and the happy result for which we strive. Such feelings are very dangerous. They made the hungry Esau, to appraise a present pang, renounce privileges of inestimable and enduring value. They are dangerous, too, because they grow by indulgence. A journey seems interminable, and the sense of weariness insupportable, when we commence to calculate the distance and to count our steps. We are lost to exertion when we begin to hold conference with our desire for ease. The pendulum, in the fable, ceased its oscillations, not because it was any moment overtaken, but because it thought, in a moment, of the labor of the day. Let us learn the moral. The war brings toils and sacrifices and perils, which are vast in the aggregate; but no one day requires of us more than a day's labor. The journey may be long, but we may make only a day's march in a day. Let us tread our path uncomplainingly and unflinchingly, until He who appointed it shall bring it to its end.

We have evidences of the faintness of some of our citizens, in the cries they are uttering and the schemes they are proposing. Some of these stony ground men say peace, peace, when they know there can be no present peace; just as the thirsty traveler in the desert calls for the water, which is at a distance, instead of urging his way thither.—Others cry out negotiate, when they know that the enemy refuses to negotiate. They wish us to comply with the importunity of beggars, although we meet only with ruffian replies. Others call upon us to assemble in general convention of States, to discuss and settle the questions at issue, although they know no such convention has been, or can be, really offered us, and that it would be revolutionary of both governments, and either unavailing, or fatal to us. Grave men, men in position and affecting statesmanship, are trying with this bubble.

The strong must bear the burdens of the weak. Those who would submit to the almighty influences of the Enchanted Ground, must be aroused, by violent shakings, if need be. Those who, like the benumbed traveler, sinking in the snow, would give over their journey and lie down to die, must be urged and sustained and encouraged. They must be counselled and reproved, not listened to.—When the Athenians engaged in war essential to the safety of the State, they deemed it expedient to decree in advance the punishment of death to any citizen who should propose peace on any other than the appointed terms. They thus cut down the bridge behind them, and left themselves no alternative but success. Their military energies were protected from distraction by the cries or expostions of the timid and stimulated by the necessity of success and the unalterable resolve to win it.—We have suspended no such actual decrees over our heads; but if we are brave, and true to ourselves, and worthy the respect of the world and the enemies of history, we shall act as if we had. We shall allow no discordant voice, no faint spirit, to come between us and our resolve. Our path is a straight and a plain one. He who would only abandon the journey, and be would avoid it by the side gate of conventions; if not equally culpable are equally short of their duty. We should listen to no timid propositions; we should entertain no proposal short of what we set out to accomplish. We should labor on unflinchingly, thankful when fortune smiles kindly upon us; but even if doomed to its severities, we should not despond, but with undepressed energies, and in the language of a President, "keep pegging away!" Having put our hands to the plough let us not look back.—These Confederate States are, and of right and necessity ought to be, free and independent States. Let our bearing be in accordance with our character.—Richmond Sentinel.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14, 1864.

Since the result of the Pennsylvania election has been announced the democratic managers claim, for McClellan, the following States: Maryland, Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Connecticut, Kentucky, Missouri, Indiana, Illinois, California and Oregon, making an aggregate of 140 votes—116 being necessary to elect.

A MODEST MAN.—Brown, better known as A. Ward, stewardman, says: "If I am drafted, I shall resign. Deeply grateful for the unexpected honor conferred upon me, I shall feel compelled to resign the position in favor of some more worthy person. Modesty is what ails me. That's what keeps me under."

TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. TRASKER, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

From Florida.

MOBILE, Oct. 19.—On Tuesday, Capt. Amos, commanding a company in the 10th Confederate Cavalry, engaged near Milton, Florida; five hundred Federals. After a fight of four hours he drove them back. Federal loss thirty to forty. Confederate loss three wounded.

From Louisiana.

MOBILE, Oct. 19.—The New Orleans Times of the 11th has been received at Oyster. It claims a great success for Lee's raid in eastern Louisiana, in the destruction of property and capture of prisoners. All accounts agree nearly with our previously forwarded. It says, additionally, that Lt. Arle, commanding independent scouts, captured a Major en route to Richmond with 15 battle flags taken in the Rio river expedition, together with a large number of important dispatches for the Confederate War office, and several prisoners, including a commissary with the rank of Major.

Early reports the capture of Woodville and a number of prisoners, by a force from Dana's command. It is reported the rebels would not surrender to colored troops, which resulted in a large number being killed.

Wm. Robinson Esq., has retired from the Goldsboro' State Journal. Mr. Spelman is now sole Editor.

THE ALABAMA LEGISLATURE.—The Alabama Legislature has re-affirmed its patriotic resolutions adopted during last year's session and added to them this one:

That in the military events of last year no cause for despondency is found, and that neither patriotism nor wisdom can tolerate any termination of the present war without the maintenance of the independence of the Confederate States.

Commander Leon Smith, who was the hero of the naval affair at Galveston, has gone to Europe, from whence it is expected he will make his appearance in a Confederate cruiser.

The late Major General John B. Morgan was an Alabamian. He was born in Huntsville in 1825. His parents moved to Kentucky when he was six years old.

THE VOTE IN GRANT'S ARMY.—Deserters, &c., who come from Grant's army all testify that it has voted the Lincoln ticket. The work was done thus: The officers circulated among the men the promise that all who voted the right ticket should have thirty days' furlough as soon as winter set in.

LIBERAL.—Mr. M. C. Mordecai of Charleston, has authorized the Mayor of Columbia to draw on him for five hundred dollars every month to be used for relieving the wants of those in need. Mr. Henry N. Brown of Hillsboro', has given five thousand dollars to the Soldiers' Aid Society of Orange county.—Alex. Collier, a London merchant, has placed at the disposal of the Secretary of War ten thousand dollars for the relief of the needy and suffering of our people. This is helping the cause in reality.

FROM THE MONTGOMERY MAIL.—An Indiana volunteer, who lost his leg assisting to subjugate the South, declares that henceforward he intends to "stump" the State for peace.

Among the Yankees killed at Saltville on Sunday was a General Good. Like a conductor's check, he was "Good for that trip and train only."

See individual who declared there would be peace in sixty days, we presume was only giving a "piece of his mind."

Stand Watie has been made a Brigadier.—He declares that the Cherokees will keep the enemy out of their country, or make it too hot to hold them.

New Advertisements.

Notice.
I HAD shipped by Jordan Womble, of Raleigh, N. C. to Messrs. Donnan & Johnston, of Petersburg, on the 6th of June last, TEN BARRELS OF SUGAR, also TWO BOXES and ONE BARREL OF SUGAR, none of which have arrived. It was at Charlotte, N. C. on the 24th of May, and I presume went forward. I will pay TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS to any person who will furnish me with a written certificate of its locality.

ROBERT HILL,
Richmond, Va.

NOTICE TO RAILROAD AGENTS!
I HAD shipped from Augusta, Georgia, to me, during the month of February last, TEN BARRELS OF SUGAR, also TWO BOXES and ONE BARREL OF SUGAR, none of which have arrived. It was at Charlotte, N. C. on the 24th of May, and I presume went forward. I will pay TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS to any person who will furnish me with a written certificate of its locality.

ROBERT HILL,
Richmond, Va.

For Sale in Chapel Hill,
A SMALL but comfortable HOUSE and LOT, with necessary outbuildings. Possession given at once. Apply to
JONES WATSON,
Chapel Hill, N. C.

Kinston, N. C. Oct. 16th, 1